New York, June 19.4 DISTRESSING NEWS. Extract of a letter freg. New Orleans, to a gentleman of this city, dated 20th of May.

" I am sorry to say that the river Mississippi is higher now than ever known, and the damage is incalculable. Entire settlements are many feet under water, as Palmyra, Concordia, and & part of Point Coupee; besides innumerable cravasses on the coast. Many sugar and cotton plantations are ruined for the pre-

The Attorney General of the Bahama Islands has addressed a letter to the Governor of those Islands, denying that any blacks takon by British cruizers and brought there, were ever sold of considered as property, and declaring they were always set at liberty, aithough slaves befese.

By an article under the Vienna head it will be seen that the Wechabites of Arabia, who have so long had possession of Mahomet's tome, and whose animosity against his religion and successes against his vocaries, had been supposed by many to threaten his downfall, have been entirely subdued.

We have translated a declaration of Louis XVIII of the 15th April, addressed to the French people, previous to the entry of the allies into France, and announcing the motives by which they are actuated.

The allies declare that they are marching finder the banners, the cockade and the white flag of the

king.
The Rubicon thus appears to be passed, and the next breezes will no doubt waft to our shores from unhappy Europe, lamentable tidings of horrid war and the slaughter of thousands. If Buenaparte is to fall, perhaps, like another Sampson, he will destroy more at his death than he did while living. N. F. Com. Adv.

Translated for the Com. Advertiser.

DECLARATION OF THE 15TH APRIL. Louis, by the grace of God. &c. At the moment of our return to the midst of our people, we believe that we owe to them, in the lace or Europe, a solemn declaration of our sentiments and of the intentions of our allies.

When heaven and the nation recalled us to the throne, we made to God and to France the promise, sweet to our heart, to forget injuries and to labour, without ceasing, for the happiness of our subjects.

The sons of St. Louis have never committed treason against heaven or against their country. Already our people, had found again by our cares, abundance and repose within and the esteem of all nations without. Already the throne, shaken by so many shocks, was beginning to be established again, when trea son forced us to quit our capital and to seek refuge in the confines of our states. In the meantime E ppe, faithful to her treaties. would not recognize as king of France, any one but us. Twelve hundred thousand soldiers were deeirous to march to assure the repose of the world and to deliver our fair country a second time.

In this state of things, a man. whose artifice and falsehood forms at this day his whole power, seeks to lead astray the mind of the nation by fallacious promises, to raise ir up against its legitimate King. and to draw it into the abyss, as it were, for the purpose of accomplishing his frightful prophecy of 1814. "If I fall they shall learn how much the fall of a great man costs."

In the midst of the alarms which the present dangers of France have produced in our heart, the crown, which we have never regarded but as the means of doing good, would have lost all its charms in our eyes, and we would have resumed with pride the rout for our exile, (where twenty years of our life were emtwenty years of our life were employed in efforts for the happiness of Frenchmen, if the country was not menaced, in futurity, with all the calamities to which our return had put a period, and if we were not, as it respects he nations, the guarantee of France.

The sovereigns who give us this

The sovereigns who give us, this day so great a mark of their affection; cannot be any mole abused by the cabinet, of Bonapatte, whose machiavielism is so well known to them; and animate by he love and interest which they was to their people, they march without hesitation to the glorious goal, where heaven has suspended the dier, for a liberal reward, to shoot

tions. Well convinced, in spite of all the artifices of a vain policy, that the French nation has not rendered itself an accomplice to the attempts of the army, and that the small number of deluded Frenchmen will not delay to acknowledge their effor, they regard France as their ally. There, where they find faithful Frenchmen, the fields will be respected, the laborers protected, the poor succoured, reserving to themselves to make the rights of war weigh only upon those provinces which, at their approach, shall not have returned to their duty. This resolution, dictated by prudence, would afflict us sensibly, if our people were less known to us; but whatever may be the fears, with which they have endeavoured to inspire you as to our intentions, since the allies only make the war against the rebels, our people have nothing to doubt, and we have to cherish the thought that their love to us, will not be altered either by an absence of so short a duration, nor by the calumnies of libeliers, nor by the promises of a chief of a party, too well convinced of his feebleness, not to caress those whom

he burns to destroy.
At curreturn to our capital, which we regard as very near, our first care will be to recompense the virtuous citizens, who are devoted to the good cause, and to endeavor to make even the appearance of those abuses. which may have alienated any Frenchmen from us to disappear.

Done at our royal palace at Ghent the 15th April, 1815.

LOUIS. (Signed) (Signed) The duke De FELTRE. VIENNA, March 31.

They write from the Dardanelles, that by order of the Grand Seignor, they are about constructing two new forts, one on the Asiatic, and the other on the European side precisely on the spot where the ancient castles of Sestos and Abydor, stood where Xernes threw the bringe of boats over the streight. The Grand Seignor has, it is said, appropriated 365,000 plastres for the construction of these forts, and otdered that there should be a no and prison in each of them. Back of these forts will mount 60 pilces of cannor, and have a garrison of 2000 men. He has also ordered to be built of stone, the weeks which were only of earth when the Inglish fleet forced the passiv of the Dardanelles to proceed to Constan-

They have received at Constantinoble accounts from Cairo, dated the 4th of January, announcing that the war undertaken so long ago, and carried on with so much obstituacy, against the Wechabites, is at last terminated, and that tranquility is re-established in Arabia. All the chiefs of this seditious sect have implored their pardon. The great esticy prevailed at Cairo on account of the happy issue of a war which has been so expensive.

From the Plymouth (Eng.) Telegraph.

Some letters highly honourable to Dr. Magrath, principal medical officer at Dartmoor, written by the American prisoners at that depot to the American President & Minister, are inserted in our last page. - The testimony borne to Mr. Magrath's merits as a man of talents, and as a practitioner, will be considered just by all who have the pleasure of being acquainted with that gentle-

A detachment of American prisoners passed through Plymouth on Thursday, escorted by a party of Derby military, to emhark for their native country on books a transport in Catwater. Many or them carri-ed flags and one occasionally sounded a bugle horn.

LATEST FROM SWEDEN.

New-York, June 22. By the arrival this morning, of the ship Mercator, Capt. Churchill, in sixty five days from Gottenburgh, we learn, that the people of Sweden were in a state of great inquietude, and that a general insurrection was seriously apprehended. The nobility were particularly hostile to the Crown Prince-several attempts had been made to take his life. One of the Senators secretly deposited poison in a gup of tea which was intended for the Prince, but which was drank by other person of the company, we was immediately taken sick, and soon expired. Another attempt was made by one of their military officers-This officer employed a sol-

general péace and happiness of na- the Prince while reviewing the 11 o'clock, the other about 5 o'clock | without executing any part of troops; but the soldier, in a moment of compunction, shot, instead of the Prince; the horse on which he rode; and, on being detected, he exposed the officer, who was instantly arrested; exhibited in disgrace for several days in the streets of Gottenburgh; then confined in chains, and it was supposed he would soon be executed.

> Martinique in possession of the British.

Captain Franklin, of the British schr. Bulwark, who arrived at New York in 13 days from Martinique, inform us, that, on the 4th of June, admiral Durham in the Warrior 74, with three frigates and a fleet of transports, arrived at Martinique, and took possession of Fort Royal in behalf of Louis the XVIIIth. The French troops (about 500 in number) who had garrisoned the fort, and who had declared in favor of Buonaparte, were embarking, from the 4th to the 8th of June, in two transports, and were to sail immediately for France. The Bourbon flag was flying, and the militia of that island were performing military duty on the 8th, when the Bulwark sailed.

The following paragraph, which we copy from a Halifax paper or the 5th inst. (received this morning from our obliging correspondent at Halifax) shows the ground of the measures adopted by the English admiral:-

By the brig Reward from Martinique we learn, that intelligence of Buonaparte's return to Paris had reached Martinique; that the troops there had declared in favor of Buonaparte; and that the governor had sent to Barbadoes tor a British force to take possession of the is-

CHARLESTON, June 14.

FROM NAMTZ. A letter from a respectable merchant in Nantz, dated April 21, to his friend in this city, says :-"Great preparations are apparently making on both sides, for war; but I still think that peace will be preserved, as England has no money to subsidize the continent; and without that, they cannot make war-independent of which, the allies have much to fear from Polund, Sixony, Belgia, Italy, &c. and the Emperot is gaining popularity, daily, by his liberality. If he succeeds in making the war national, he has nothing to fear; and of which I have no donet. At all events be assured the Bourbons are ousted forever .-The journals this instant received from Paris are more favourable; and I have yet sicat hopes that peace may be preserved, with the conti-

From the Savannah Museum.

ROUBERY AND MURDER. On Saturday the 3d inst. John Bessent, Esq. son of the late Collector of the port of St. Mary's, was robbed and murdered, about eight miles from that place. The circumstances of this distressing event, has been thus related to us: Mr. Bessent was returning to St. Mary's from the country, where he had been for the purpose of bringing back the public property appertaining to the Collector's office, which had been conveyed into the country for safety during the late invasion at St. Mary's; and arriving within eight miles of that place, was way laid by six Spaniards, by whom he was bound and dragged about 60 rods from the public road, where he was merder; his body being stabbed in a great number of places, and his head beat to a jelly with lightwood knots.

The murder was not discovered until Monday the 5th, and suspicion falling upon the Spaniards above mentioned, they were immediately pursued. On reaching Fort Barrington, it was discovered that three had taken the route to Darien, and the other three had continued the road for Savannah. The party which pursued on the Savannah road, overtook two (the third was still farther ahead) about 12 miles from this city, on Tuesday night; and in attempting to apprehend them, one of the murderers was shot dead on the spot, the other made his escape, leaving a bundle containing a watch and clothes belonging to Mr. Bessent. The pursuing party reached Savannah this morning, and we understand bay taken up two persons, who are supposed to be the murderers. One of the persons apprehended, reach-

yesterday morning.

Mr. Bessent was a gentleman greatly esteemed and respected, and the untimely and horrid manner of his death, is the subject of general lamentation. He had with him when murdered, 12.000 dollars in treasury notes, 8, 000 dollars in bank bills, and 150,000 dollars in bonds and specialties-the whole belonging to the United States, except 3000 dollars in bank bills, of private property.

Savannah Republican, June 10. FURTHER PARTICULARS Respecting the Murder & Robbery of JOHN BESSENT, Esq,

The name of the Spaniard who

was killed at the Twelve Mile

House, was Manuel-The names of

the two in gapl, are Juan Josef and

Juan Fernandez; who have disclos-

ed the following facts :- They say, that before they left St. Mary's, they were informed that Mr. Bessent had gone to Jeffe son for a large sum of money, and that he was ex pected to return on Saturday forenoon. They set off (six in number) at four o'clock in the morning and met a gentleman within a mile of Gum Branch, whom they passed knowing he was not the victim of their diabolical purpose. Near the branch, they met Mr. Bessent, as they expected, seized the reins of his bridle and dragged him from his horse. He handed them his pocket book, which contained about two hundred dollars in bank bills, and a silk purse containing five dollars in silver, and requested them to spare his life. They debated among themselves, whether they would kill him. or tie him in a tluck wood at a dis tance from the road. The murder was decided on for fear of detection. The unfortunate victim was stripped of his coat, dragged through the woods, his arms pinioned, and his horse led afternim. The horrible deed was begun with stileitoes and ended with clubs-The saddle was taken off and the horse tied to a bush, that he might not immedi ately return home and excite alarm. One of them says' that the valice containing the papers was buried in the ground, near the road, between the Atamaha and New-Port; the other says it was buried at a much shorter distance from the place where the murder was committed. They both say, that they did know of Mr Bessent's naving any more money, but what was contained in the pocket book & purse; that if there was any in the valice, it is there get-that there were several bundles of papers in it tied up with string, which they did not examine. The culprits are well secured in irons and chains, and a guard is gone with them in search of the valice and there is but little doubt, that the papers and part of the money will be recover-

Mr. Bessent was mardered on the 2d instant, but it was not discovered for two days after when his horse and dog came home. The next day (Monday) the road was taken for Jefferson, which was followed by the dog, until he reached the spot where his unfortunate master had been seized, and he then took to the woods, and led the way to the fatal spot where the body was found.

It is justly due to Mr. Sheriff Brown, and Messrs. Felis, Hogan, Courter, and Bledsoe, to stare the extraordinary exertions made by them, in the pursuit of the perpetrators of the murder. They made one hundred and twenty miles in one day and a half; killed one and took another prisoner, be-fore they reached Savannah. Thro' the vigilance of Mr. Stone the city Marshal, Fernandez was apprehended in this city; on Wednesday night last.

. We knew young Bessent well-he was a man of amable private and public character, and stood high among his fellow-citizens for his patriotic virtues. He has left a disconsolate widow, two babes, and a widowed mother, to mourn under the distressing effects of his unfortunate

Since writing the foregoing, we have seen a gentleman, who has just arrived from St. Mary's. He states that the valice mentioned above has been found, and that the money, (amounting to 18,000 dollars, principally Treasury Bills) has been found in a corner of the valice, and is supposed to have escaped the notice of the assasins.

> WESTERN INDIANS. CHILLICOTHE, June 13.

The Surveyors lately sent to survey the military bounty lands, in the

work for which they were sent a The cause of their premain turn was occasioned by the lada forbidding the surveying any liin that territory, in as muchuit in effect deny the treaty of ule any lands therein. The Inda who have been arrayed against during the late contest with Ge Britain, consider themselves as me Brituin, consider they have during at war now as they have during the contest. When were called together by Will Woodbridge, Esq. (secretary) acting governor, of the Michael territory) to inform them that United States was about to ch the boundary line to be run agree ble to treaty, they desired bin. he could to point out any chief chiefs who signed that treaty or consented to the sale of that the of country, to take them and ma them go with the surveyors, if the dare, and shew the line; but if he (Mr. Woodbridge) might the take them and send them of t those chiefs should never comes reside with them hereafter. It : pears from the Indian agents or terpreters and others who were the treaty, that the principal (ha interested in that country, tar and sign the freety; and that a more inferior chiefs who did sign dure not acknowledge it at a

Part of the business which the surveyors were directed to do, re o run the road from the foot citle Rapids of the Miami, to the ma tern boundary of the Connection Reserve, and to lay out the larie such side of the same into section agreeably to the treaty of Brown town, and the act of congress for that purpose. But as the surveyor were instructed to pursue the is as run by the commissioners in & year 1812, and that line ryngin different from the expectations of is Indians at the time they granted road and lands adjacent, theyim the laying out or surveying thelast on that line, alledging that it is it run agreeably to treaty, and that runs through their territory in such course as to cut up their country and incommodes their settlemen much to their prejudice, and then fore will not suffer it. But if run agreeably to their understand ing of the treaty, at the time the gave the land (for it was a gift m not a sale) they were perfectly #3 ing to permit the lands to be in veyed. The Indians say that Lorer Sandusky was to have been min a point, and that the original inte tion was to connect together the ferent tracts of lands then belong ing to the United States, and make a road and form a settlement for the mutual convenience of Indians and whites. The line & run by the Commissioners in 1811 passes the Sandusky-river send miles above Lower Sindusky, al would leave a raction of land between the reserve at Lower Sandusky n the lands which would adjoin the road, which appears to be a princi pal objection with the Indians.

COMMUNICATED.

Boston, June 20 .- We are dilyand, I trust, justly recounting the valorous exploits of our tomes dores, and exhibiting long blogard ical sketches of the feats of our generals.,

It is as much worthy of fare nor ought we the less omit to m cord the bold and dangerous the chievements of individuals in co life, in their successful enderer to save the lives of their fello citizens, of which a most extra dinary occurrence has recent evinced.

On Friday last, a boat, contag ing five persons, filled and sunt Roston Harhour, near Light-House Island. Two only of the perm could swim, these soon succeeds in getting on a rock in safety, who one of them (Mr. Nichols, Coard tioner of Court-street,) impelled a principle of humanity, his honorable to himself, as a Manual a Christian, divesting himself his cloating, immediately plans in the water to save his drown companions. The nearest, h rescued and conveyed in safety the shore; but two others remain and they had sunk to the botter he returned again, and diving for one 15 feet from the surface, rock totally insensible, with his he sunk between his knees; he se him, and collecting his remain strength forced him to the sur near shore; when, borne down the weight of his sinking burden was but just able to raise one ed town on Tuesday night about Michigan territory, have returned above the water, which belogged

def by those on the tack, they te both drawn out together. He dd now have returned for the o-; but by this time the last spark ife had expired in the unfortue Mozzy; and the spirited prever of the others was so much ocome by his great exertions that was obliged to be conveyed to together with those he had resd. The Body of Mr. Muzzy found soon after by those from shore, and every exertion was le for his restoration, but in vain. honour and reward those who ebeen most successful in destroy. our enemies-Justice requires we should not be less grateful ose who at the risk of their own have preserved our friends. PHILO HUMANITAS.

MARYLAND GAZETTE. TATOLIS, THURSDAY JUNE 29, 1815 At a general meeting of the comters elected and appointed by people of the several districts Anne-Arundel county, to confer ether for the purpose of ascering the opinion of the voters as he most suitable persons to resent the county in the next Genl Assembly, held at Welch's vern, on the 20th inst. the foling gentlemen appeared, v ... From District . Vo. 1.

William Steuart, Samuel Birkd, John H. D. Lane, John C. ems, Daniel Murray From District No. 2.

Col. Henry Maynadiel, Charles tson. Dr. Beal M. Worthington, ob Waters, Thomas Furlang. From District No. 3 Charles Waters, John Jacobs, Ba-

h Fowler, Henry Evans. From District No. 4. Dr Matthias Hammond, Dr. Arbald Dorsey, Charles W. Han-Thomas Lee.

From District No. 5. Colonel Charles Sterett Ridgely, piel Warsield, Henry Wayman. fiter due deliberation, and a munication of the wishes of the ple of each of the districts rectively, it was unanimously aed, to recommend as candidates following gentlemen, viz.

COL. THOMAS HOOD. DR. RICHARD HOPKINS. BRICE J. WORTHINGTON, VIRGIL MAXCY. IENRY MAYNADIER, Chairman.

Attest. CHARLES STERETT RIDGELY. Secretary-

t is with great pleasure we annce to the public, that so re-Stable a selection of candidates been made by the federalists of ne-Arundel county for members he next legislature. They have been weighed in the ballance and not been found wanting. They men who have served the public fidelity, and none stand higher political integrity, or moral hon-

When such men are offered

ne public as representatives in r state legislature, to enact laws their benefit, we hope there be no hesitation in bestowing habits of hem their suffrages. With the zens, the ption of Mr. Maxcy, they have the hatte ed in the same situation before, only with honour to themselves stick his interest to the state. The pub- the curri pave had so many opportunities udging of the talents of the latgentleman, that it is wholly unssary to say any thing farther minable t them; yet we will assure the tens of Anne-Arundel, if they him, that he will be an ornato the state. Their political ments are known; their chaers are also known; therefore tion, or tel confident that a ticket with names of Hood, Worthington, kins and Maxcy, will be pred by a great majority to that ight out by our political oppo-

Since t parte the their hos and as if ed it shor every occ This 13 ,n the idle a tish influe tunity of Federalis and outra agents of not that t cationon pate any i we are pi selves at notice of we know integrity but mere

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